

# **Product Specification**

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# **RECORD OF REVISIONS**

Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description
0.1	Aug, 11, 2011	-	Preliminary Specification (First Draft)
0.2	Nov, 4, 2011	4	General Description
		21	Front View
		21	Front View
		22	Rear View
			<b>♦</b>

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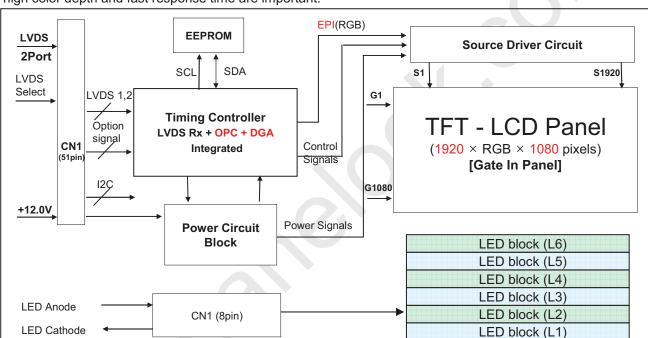
### **Product Specification**

### 1. General Description

The LC420EUE is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Light Emitting Diode (LED) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive display type which is operating in the normally black mode. It has a 42.02 inch diagonally measured active display area with WUXGA resolution (1080 vertical by 1920 horizontal pixel array). Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arrayed in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the luminance of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot. Therefore, it can present a palette of more than 16.7Million colors.

It has been designed to apply the 8-bit 2-port LVDS interface.

It is intended to support LCD TV, PCTV where high brightness, super wide viewing angle, high color gamut, high color depth and fast response time are important.



#### **General Features**

Active Screen Size	42.02 inches(1067.31mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	960.4(H) × 560.4(V) X 9.9(B)/17.4 mm(D) (Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.4845 mm x 0.4845 mm
Pixel Format	1920 horiz. by 1080 vert. Pixels, RGB stripe arrangement
Color Depth	8bit, 16.7Million colors
Luminance, White	360 cd/m² (Center 1point ,Typ.)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	Viewing angle free ( R/L 178 (Min.), U/D 178 (Min.))
Power Consumption	Total 47.3W [Logic= 6.3W(TBD), LED only = 41.0(TBD)W ((IF_cathode=105mA) )]
Weight	9.0 Kg (TBD) (Typ.)
Display Mode	Transmissive mode, Normally black
Surface Treatment	Hard coating(3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer (Haze < 1%)

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### 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

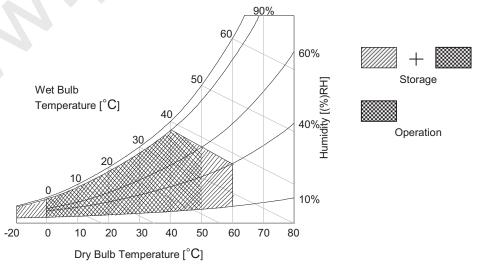
The following items are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or permanent damage to the LCD module.

**Table 1. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS** 

_			Va	lue			
Para	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note		
Power Input Voltage	LCD Circuit	VLCD	-0.3	+14.0	VDC		
LED Input Voltage	Forward Voltage	VF	-	+81(TBD)	VDC	1	
T-Con Option Selection	Voltage	VLOGIC	-0.3	+4.0	VDC		
Operating Temperature		Тор	0	+50	°C	2.2	
Storage Temperature		Тѕт	-20	+60	°C	2,3	
Panel Front Temperatur	e	Tsur	-	+68	°C	4	
Operating Ambient Hum	Нор	10	90	%RH	0.0		
Storage Humidity	Нѕт	10	90	%RH	2,3		

Note 1. Ambient temperature condition (Ta =  $25 \pm 2$  °C)

- 2. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below. Wet bulb temperature should be Max 39°C, and no condensation of water.
- 3. Gravity mura can be guaranteed below 40°C condition.
- 4. The maximum operating temperatures is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to 68°C with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over 68°C. The range of operating temperature may be degraded in case of improper thermal management in final product design.



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## 3. Electrical Specifications

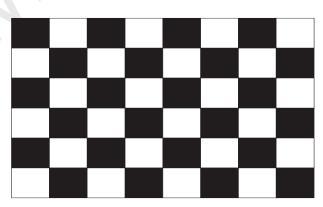
#### 3-1. Electrical Characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power for the LCD circuit. The other Is used for the LED backlight and LED Driver circuit.

Table 2. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symphol		Value	Unit	Note	
Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Onit	Note
Circuit :						
Power Input Voltage	VLCD	10.8	12.0	13.2	VDC	
Dower Input Current	ILCD	-	528	686	mA	1
Power Input Current	ILCD	-	789	1025	mA	2
Power Consumption	PLCD		6.34	8.24	Watt	1
Rush current	Irush	-	-	3.0	А	3

- Note 1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}$ =12.0V, Ta=25  $\pm$  2°C, f<sub>V</sub>=60Hz condition, and mosaic pattern(8 x 6) is displayed and  $f_V$  is the frame frequency.
  - 2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
  - 3. The duration of rush current is about 2ms and rising time of power input is 0.5ms (min.).
  - 4. Ripple voltage level is recommended under  $\pm 5\%$  of typical voltage



Mosaic Pattern(8 x 6)

White: 255 Gray Black: 0 Gray

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### Table 3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Continue)

Parameter		Symbol		Values	Unit	Note	
		- Cyllibor	Min	Тур	Max	Oilit	11010
Backlight Assemb	oly:	•					
Forward Current	Anode	I <sub>F (anode)</sub>		630		mAdc	±5%
(one array)	Cathode	I <sub>F (cathode)</sub>	99.8	105	110.3	mAdc	2, 3
Forward Voltage		V <sub>F</sub>	59.0	65.0	71.0	Vdc	4
Forward Voltage V	ariation	$\triangle V_{F}$			1.7	Vdc	5
Power Consumption	n	P <sub>BL</sub>	37.2	41.0	44.7	W	6
Burst Dimming Dut	У	On duty	1		100	%	
Burst Dimming Frequency		1/T	-	100/120	-	Hz	8
LED Array : (APPI	ENDIX-V)	-					-
Life Time			30,000	50,000		Hrs	7

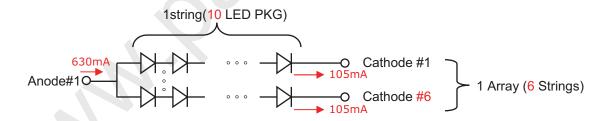
Notes: The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED array in LCD Assembly.

The electrical characteristics of LED driver are based on Constant Current driving type.

The performance of the LED in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the LED Driver. So, all the parameters of an LED driver should be carefully designed. When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) has never been occurred. When you confirm it, the LCD-

Assembly should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

- 1. Electrical characteristics are based on LED Array specification.
- Specified values are defined for a Backlight Assembly. (IBL :2 LED array/LCM)
- 3. Each LED array has one anode terminal and six cathode terminals. The forward current(I<sub>E</sub>) of the anode terminal is 630mA and it supplies 105mA into six strings, respectively



- 4. The forward voltage(V<sub>F</sub>) of LED array depends on ambient temperature (Appendix-VI)
- 5.  $\Delta V_F$  means Max  $V_F$ -Min  $V_F$  in one Backlight. So  $V_F$  variation in a Backlight isn't over Max. 1.7V
- 6. Maximum level of power consumption is measured at initial turn on. Typical level of power consumption is measured after 1hrs aging at 25  $\pm$  2°C.
- 7. The life time(MTTF) is determined as the time at which brightness of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current on condition of continuous operating at  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C, based on duty 100%.
- 8. The reference method of burst dimming duty ratio. It is recommended to use synchronous V-sync frequency to prevent waterfall (Vsync \* 2 =Burst Frequency)

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#### 3-2. Interface Connections

This LCD module employs three kinds of interface connection, 51-pin connector is used for the module electronics and 8-pin,8-pin connectors are used for the integral backlight system.

#### 3-2-1. LCD Module

- LCD Connector(CN1): FI-RE51S-HF(manufactured by JAE) or IS050-C51B-C39(manufactured by UJU)
- Mating Connector : FI-R51HL(JAE) or compatible

Table 4. MODULE CONNECTOR(CN1) PIN CONFIGURATION

No	Symbol	Description	No	Symbol	Description
1	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	27	NC	No connection
2	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	28	R2AN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)
3	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	29	R2AP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)
4	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	30	R2BN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)
5	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	31	R2BP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)
6	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	32	R2CN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)
7	LVDS Select	'H' =JEIDA , 'L' or NC = VESA	33	R2CP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)
8	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	34	GND	Ground
9	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	35	R2CLKN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)
10	NC	No Connection (Note 4)	36	R2CLKP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)
11	GND	Ground	37	GND	Ground
12	R1AN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A-)	38	R2DN	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)
13	R1AP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (A+)	39	R2DP	SECOND LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)
14	R1BN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B-)	40	NC	No connection
15	R1BP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (B+)	41	NC	No connection
16	R1CN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C-)	42	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
17	R1CP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (C+)	43	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground
18	GND	Ground	44	GND	Ground (Note 5)
19	R1CLKN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(-)	45	GND	Ground
20	R1CLKP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Clock Signal(+)	46	GND	Ground
21	GND	Ground	47	NC	No connection
22	R1DN	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D-)	48	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
23	R1DP	FIRST LVDS Receiver Signal (D+)	49	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
24	NC	No connection	50	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
25	NC	No connection	51	VLCD	Power Supply +12.0V
26	NC or GND	No Connection or Ground	-	-	-

#### Note

- 1. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together to the LCD module's metal frame.
- 2. All VLCD (power input) pins should be connected together.
- 3. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.
- 4. #1~#6 & #8~#10 NC (No Connection): These pins are used only for LGD (Do not connect)
- 5. Specific pin No. **#44** is used for "No signal detection" of system signal interface. It should be GND for NSB(No Signal Black) during the system interface signal is not. If this pin is "H", LCD Module displays AGP(Auto Generation Pattern).

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#### 3-2-2. Backlight Module

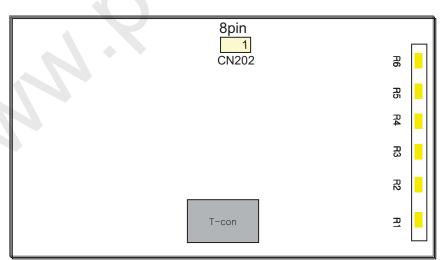
#### [ CN202 ]

- 1) LED Array assy Connector (Plug)
  - : HS100-L08N-N62-A (natural color, manufactured by UJU)
- 2) Mating Connector (Receptacle)
  - : IS100-L08T-C46-A (natural color, manufactured by UJU)

Table 5. BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION(CN202)

No	Symbol	Description	Note
1	Anode_R	LED Input Current for R1~R6	
2	N.C	Open	
3	R6 Cathode	LED Output Current	
4	R5 Cathode	LED Output Current	
5	R4 Cathode	LED Output Current	
6	R3 Cathode	LED Output Current	
7	R2 Cathode	LED Output Current	
8	R1 Cathode	LED Output Current	

#### Rear view of LCM



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## 3-3. Signal Timing Specifications

Table 6 shows the signal timing required at the input of the LVDS transmitter. All of the interface signal timings should be satisfied with the following specification for normal operation.

Table 6. TIMING TABLE (DE Only Mode)

ITEM		Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	Display Period	thv	960	960	960	tCLK	1920 / 2
Horizontal	Blank	tнв	100	140	240	tCLK	1
	Total	tHP	1060	1100	1200	tCLK	
	Display Period	tvv	1080	1080	1080	Lines	
Vertical	Blank	t∨B	20 (228)	45 (270)	69 (300)	Lines	1
	Total	tvp	1100 (1308)	1125 (1350)	1149 (1380)	Lines	

ITE	ITEM		Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Note
	DCLK	fclk	63.00	74.25	78.00	MHz	
	Horizontal	fH	57.3	67.5	70	KHz	2
Frequency	Vertical	fv	57 (47)	60 (50)	63 (53)	Hz	2 NTSC : 57~63Hz (PAL : 47~53Hz)

Note: 1. The input of HSYNC & VSYNC signal does not have an effect on normal operation (DE Only Mode). If you use spread spectrum of EMI, add some additional clock to minimum value for clock margin.

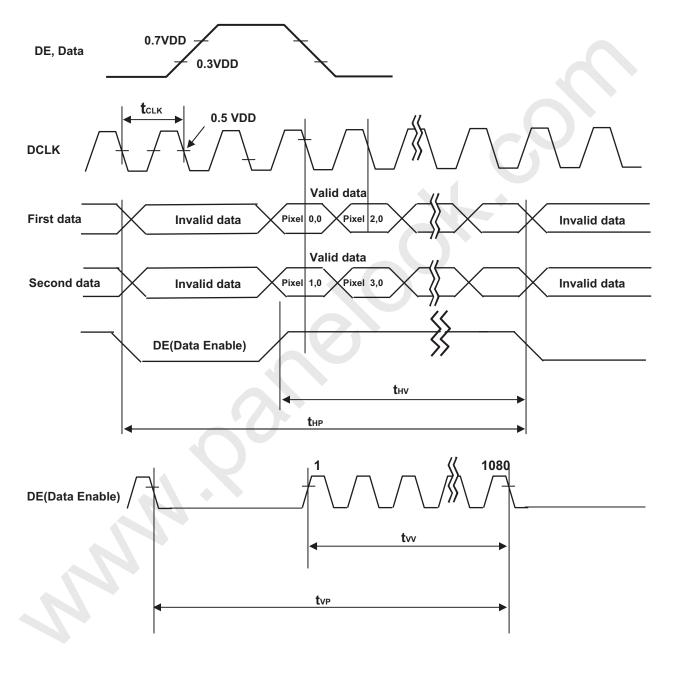
- 2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rate and the horizontal frequency
- Timing should be set based on clock frequency.

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## 3-4. LVDS Signal Specification

### 3-4-1. LVDS Input Signal Timing Diagram



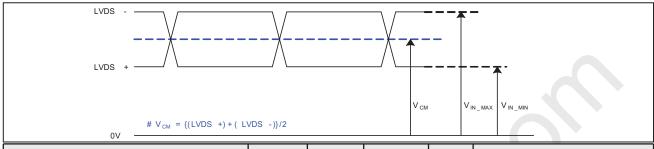
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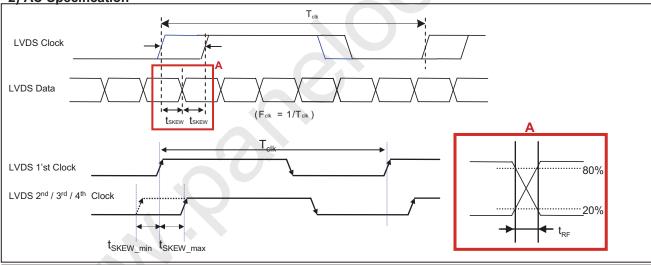
### 3-4-2. LVDS Input Signal Characteristics

#### 1) DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note	
LVDS Common mode Voltage	V <sub>CM</sub>	1.0	1.5	V	-	
LVDS Input Voltage Range	V <sub>IN</sub>	0.7	1.8	V	-	
Change in common mode Voltage	△VCM	-	250	mV	-	

2) AC Specification



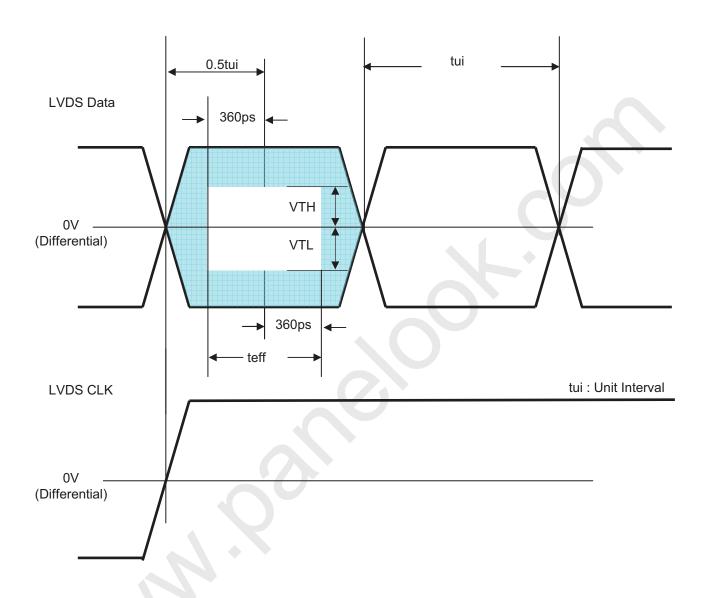
Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Note	
LVDS Differential Voltage	High Threshold	$V_{TH}$	100	300	mV	2
LVDS Differential Voltage	Low Threshold	$V_{TL}$	-300	-100	mV	J
LVDS Clock to Data Skew	t <sub>SKEW</sub>	-	(0.25*T <sub>clk</sub> )/7	ps	-	
LVDS Clock/DATA Rising/Fall	ing time	t <sub>RF</sub>	260	(0.3*T <sub>clk</sub> )/7	ps	2
Effective time of LVDS	t <sub>eff</sub>	±360	-	ps	-	
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew (E	t <sub>SKEW_EO</sub>	-	1/7* T <sub>clk</sub>	ps	-	

Note 1. All Input levels of LVDS signals are based on the EIA 644 Standard.

- 2. If  $t_{RF}$  isn't enough,  $t_{eff}$  should be meet the range.
- 3. LVDS Differential Voltage is defined within t<sub>eff</sub>

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<sup>\*</sup> This accumulated waveform is tested with differential probe

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### 3-5. Color Data Reference

The brightness of each primary color(red,green,blue) is based on the 8bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher binary input, the brighter the color. Table 7 provides a reference for color versus data input.

Table 7. COLOR DATA REFERENCE

Color		Input Color Data																							
					RE	D							GRE	EN							BL	UE			
		M	SB					LS	B	N	/ISB					LSI	3	М	ISB					LS	В
		R	7 R6	R5	R4	R3	R2 I	R1 F	0	G	7 G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1 (	30	В	7 B6	B5	B4	В3	B2 I	B1 E	30
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RED	RED (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
					, ·																				
	RED (254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	RED (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREEN																									
	GREEN (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	GREEN (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLUE	BLUE (000)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	BLUE (001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	BLUE (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	BLUE (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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## 3-6. Power Sequence

#### 3-6-1. LCD Driving circuit

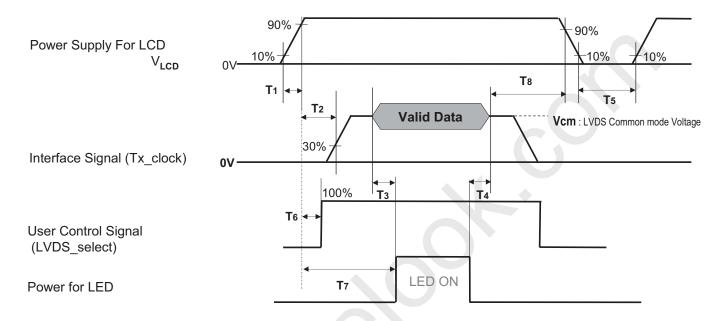


Table 8. POWER SEQUENCE

Dovometer		l lm:4	Netes			
Parameter	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Notes	
T1	0.5	-	20	ms	1	
T2	0	-	-	ms	2	
Т3	200	-	-	ms	3	
T4	200	-	-	ms	3	
Т5	1.0	-	-	s	4	
T6	_	-	T2	ms	5	
T7	0.5	-	-	s	6	
Т8	100	-	-	ms	7	

#### Note:

- 1. Even though T1 is over the specified value, there is no problem if I2T spec of fuse is satisfied.
- 2. If T2 is satisfied with specification after removing LVDS Cable, there is no problem.
- 3. The T3 / T4 is recommended value, the case when failed to meet a minimum specification, abnormal display would be shown. There is no reliability problem.
- 4. T5 should be measured after the Module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.
- 5. If the on time of signals (Interface signal and user control signals) precedes the on time of Power ( $V_{LCD}$ ), it will be happened abnormal display. When T6 is NC status, T6 doesn't need to be measured.
- 6. If there is no abnormal display, no problem.
- 7. It is recommendation specification that T8 has to be 100ms as a minimum value.

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